

FLY
to Elath **ARKA**
WEDNESDAY
MAY 5, 1954

THE JERUSALEM POST

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PRICE: 100 PRUTA
VOL. XXX, No. 7669
RECOMMENDED FOR SCHOOL USE.

Column One BY David Courtney

AND so much unneighborly had temper Israel may find it useful to reflect upon the friendliness of at least one fellow-member of the grouping of States which makes up the Middle East. The good relations between this country and Turkey, which in practice are revealed in trade figures, in the reassuring statements of the Turkish Government since the setting up of the Turkish-Pakistan treaty, and even in the sports meetings held from time to time between teams of the two countries, are not an adequate balance to the bad relations between Israel and her immediate neighbors; but they help to break the regional isolation of this country. Whether Israeli-Turkish relations can become still closer is a question worth asking, although the answer is unlikely to be heard for some considerable time. And the asking of the question implies at least the possibility that one day Israel, which is tending to regard itself as a maritime, East Mediterranean country, may, through Turkey, link itself formally with other States of like geography and mind, extending, perhaps, as far as Yugoslavia. It is a possibility and nothing more; but the pressures to which this country is subject compel it to range carefully among all such possibilities.

ANYWAY, last Sunday's general elections in Turkey have returned to power the Government during whose first term of office Israel won independence, was given full Turkish recognition and developed with the Turks a cooperative relationship; and there is every reason to hope that this cooperative relationship will be strengthened. The decision taken at the polls seems to have been unequivocal. Mr. Menekci's Democratic Party, which had 407 out of the 487 seats in the Grand National Assembly, the supreme and exclusive depository of Turkish national sovereignty — at the last general elections in 1950, on this occasion is reported to have won more than 500 seats out of a total representation enlarged by the increase in population, to 541 members.

THE Democrats, like the Republican People's Party, pledged itself to continue the Kemalist reforms initiated during the lifetime of the Republic's founder. Without that pledge, no political Party has much chance in Turkey, as can be seen from the complete failure of the Party of the Nation, which took a critical attitude on this issue and even advocated amendments to some of the original Kemalist innovations. Although it is fairly clear that the liberal economic policies of the Democrats are favored over the Republican Party's choice of strict economic controls and even the nationalization of main industries, the aggregate of votes in Sunday's elections may indicate a wider swing to the right than is revealed by the distribution of seats.

IN any event, Turkey's electoral system comes under the heading of "democracy" and the Government returned by it is considered for all practical purposes to be democratic too. What, perhaps, is more to the point just now is the fact that Mr. Menekci will again have an unassailable majority and that Turkey will have a stable Government for at least four years. Its stability, like the stability of the Government of Israel, singles it out in a region where governments come to rise and fall at the toss of a hat. And that singularity may be another factor tending to bring Turkey and Israel together, especially as it is a vital interest to both countries to encourage stability throughout the whole Middle East.

Jerusalem, May 5.

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Pearson Warns Of War Risk If Talks Fail

GENEVA, Tuesday (Reuter). — British Commonwealth and United States opinion here today backed Canada's warning to the Communists that failure of the Indo-China peace talks might increase world tension and the risk of war.

Mr. Lester Pearson, Canadian External Affairs Minister, gave the warning at today's plenary session of the Geneva conference. The next plenary session will be held on Friday.

Mr. Pearson referred to Indo-China at the end of a speech on Korea in which he rejected Communist plans for the preparation of all-Korean elections. He said that the plans presented last week by the North Korean Foreign Minister, General Nam Il, provided "no hope for bringing about a free united and democratic Korea."

His reference to the possibility of collective Western action in the event of failure to end the Indo-China war also echoed Anglo-American determination to pursue the projected South-East Asian alliance, diplomatic sources stated.

Differences Narrowed

Differences between Britain and the United States over the timing of action in the area are now much narrower than they were 10 days ago following the French refusal to join the United States in sending bombers against the Vietnamese rebels besieging Dien Bien Phu, it is understood.

The United States wanted to act before the Geneva Conference opened. The British were reluctant even to talk about common action until the results of the Conference were known, for fear of jeopardizing the Indo-China negotiations.

It is now understood that following the conference, the Western Powers and the Commonwealth nations, Britain is prepared to start discussions on a common policy as the trends of the Conference emerge. This would safeguard the West against being without a plan of action in the event of a French defeat in Indo-China.

Mr. James Reston, chief Washington correspondent of "The New York Times," said that the Secretary of State would face the "most serious criticism of his career."

"He proposed in public a policy of united action to block the Communist aggression in Indo-China before finding out in advance whether he has the support of Congress, the French and the British whose backing the United States was known to him to be essential."

French Cabinet Crisis Looms on Indo-China

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — France tonight was faced with an unexpected Cabinet crisis on the Indo-China issue.

An emergency Cabinet meeting was called for tonight to adjournment of the National Assembly to consider a Radical Party demand for a general election on the Indo-China war on May 14.

Radical and dissident Gaullist Deputies were reported to be in favour of a Cabinet crisis now rather than after the possible fall of Dien Bien Phu.

Later it was announced that Prime Minister Laniel had been authorized at the emergency Cabinet meeting to make the postponement of the debate the subject of a vote of confidence.

Mr. Laniel had told the Assembly that his Government had done nothing which could compromise negotiations at Geneva. Its appeal to America for additional aid had been made exclusively to assist the garrison at Dien Bien Phu.

The Cabinet approved the Geneva decision to go ahead with a conference on Indo-China to be attended by Vietnamese and Vietnamese representatives.

The Radical Party holds four seats in M. Laniel's Coalition Government. The vote will be taken on Thursday afternoon.

Fourth Outpost Lost At Dien Bien Phu

HANOI, Tuesday (Reuter). — General Christian de Castries, in a desperate counter-attack today failed to retake the western perimeter outpost at Dien Bien Phu seized by the rebels on Monday.

He called off the attempt, leaving a gap in the western defences of the fortress, it was announced by the French High Command today. The decision to launch the counter-attack is taken here as evidence of the seriousness of the situation.

He pulled back before fierce resistance by the Vietnamese who had taken the outpost with a reinforced regiment 2,500 strong.

The rebels fighting with tommy guns and grenades had advanced in mud to submerge the important outpost which was manned by 200 French Union troops.

In the past two weeks, General de Castries has accepted the loss of a few western outposts because they were in low-lying positions and liable to be flooded as soon as the rains came.

But the post taken today was only 500 yards from its central command post, and its loss is dangerous. It was the fourth perimeter outpost lost since Saturday night. The others are west, east and north of the fortress.

Pakistan Rebuffs Russia

MOSCOW, Tuesday. — The Pakistan government today rejected Russia's protest against Pakistani-American military cooperation.

The Soviet protest said that the "granting of military bases to the U.S. cannot but harm Soviet-Pakistan relations."

It charged that "a military bloc directed against the Soviet Union and the peaceful countries of Asia is being set up in the Middle East."



Mr. SHARAF

Sharef to Direct State Revenue

JERUSALEM, Tuesday (Reuter). — The Minister without portfolio, Mr. Zeev Sharef, is to be appointed Director of State Revenue, this reporter has learned yesterday.

The present Government Secretary, Mr. Zeev Sharef, will be given the appointment as part of the struggle to win the battle of the budget.

Earlier, the new Cabinet met for the first time after being sworn in by King Hussein, Jamal Toukan, the Foreign Minister, was not present.

Commenting on the new Cabinet, the British-controlled Near East Arab Radio Station reiterated that the British note to Jordan asking her to consider direct talks with Israel had been a contributing factor hastening the resignation of Fawzi al Muhi's cabinet.

Government Secretary

Mr. Sharef, formerly a senior official in the Jewish Agency, was named Chief Secretary to the Provisional Government upon its formation. In addition to his tasks as Government Secretary, he will be in charge of the Manpower Commission, Civil Service Commission, and most recently the Income Tax Commission.

The present Director of State Revenue, Dr. Kurt Mendelsohn, has made great strides in organizing the department. He will depart soon for his business to Europe, it is reliably learned.

Sirens at 7 a.m. to Call Nation To Honour Fallen, Herald 7th Year

The nation is to spend today, Remembrance Day, commemorating her sons who fell in the War of Liberation and whose death made Independence Day, to be celebrated tomorrow throughout the length and breadth of Israel, a reality.

Sirens sounding at 7 a.m. this morning will mark the beginning of a programme of special events to honour the nation's dead. Following the sirens, the National Flag is to be flown at half mast and memorial candles will be lit in public places and in military cemeteries. The last of these will be at the Military Cemetery on Mt. Herzl, and at 14 cemeteries throughout the land.

At 5 p.m., the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet, Knesset members and representatives of the Defence Forces will attend the raising of the Israeli's Emblem in the Garden of Roses in Jerusalem.

This evening at seven o'clock, Independence Day will be officially ushered in when the sirens sound, a siren to half mast and silence. An hour later, Mr. Y. Sprinzak, the Knesset Speaker, will inaugurate Israel's Remembrance Day by reading the names of the fallen. Twelve delegates from Diaspora communities are to light torches, symbolic of the 12 tribes, and torchlight processions will be held in all parts of the country. Mr. Herzl will give the signal for the celebrations to begin in the capital and throughout the country.

Dayan Issues Order of Day

"We shall remember the men who fought for our independence, men who substituted their spirit and bodies for guns, who carried explosives in their pockets and who placed their bodies under enemy fortifications when we had no long-range guns, who smashed enemy positions with their bodies, who swam and fought before the Navy was established," Rav-Aluf M. Dayan, Commander-in-Chief of the Israel Defence Forces said in his Order of the Day issued for Remembrance Day.

Thousands will witness the parade tomorrow, he continued, but "every soldier in the Defence Forces knows that it was not such arms as these on parade that won the War of Independence, and that the strength of our forces does not lie in them. The heritage of those who fell at Qush Etzion, Ramat Rachel and Atarot, who gave their blood for Jerusalem, the heritage of the warriors who erased the word 'retreat' from their vocabulary — their heritage is our strength."

"Let us remember those who fought until they died and whose blood gave us tomorrow — Independence Day."

Churchill to Keep Silent Until Geneva Concludes

LONDON, Tuesday (UP). — The Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, stuck doggedly to his "wait for Geneva" line today in the face of parliamentary demands for disclosures on the West's Far East policy.

"I am saying that we had better wait until the conference is over and then take stock of the whole situation," he told probing questioners.

The Government's refusal to show its hand until it has a look at the Geneva results comes at a time when reports of a serious Indo-China policy split between Britain and the U.S. fill the Press here.

Former Labour Defence Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, said that Britain would never agree to send British troops to Indo-China.

Abu'l Huda Bars Talking Peace With Israel

The new Jordan Premier, Twfik Abu'l Huda, said in Amman yesterday that his Government would not discuss peace with Israel and would maintain her former attitude in the Security Council. Addressing a press conference, he added that the "Palestine case" would remain the major consideration of his Cabinet.

He would attempt to strengthen relations with Jordan's Arab allies, the Premier stated, and he would preserve present relations with other nations. Parliament, now in Ramadan recess, will be called into special session to give his Cabinet a vote of confidence as soon as a programme had been decided upon.

Earlier, the new Cabinet met for the first time after being sworn in by King Hussein, Jamal Toukan, the Foreign Minister, was not present.

Commenting on the new Cabinet, the British-controlled Near East Arab Radio Station reiterated that the British note to Jordan asking her to consider direct talks with Israel had been a contributing factor hastening the resignation of Fawzi al Muhi's cabinet.

Pakistan Bars Arms From Mid-East

KARACHI, Tuesday (AFP). — Prime Minister Mohammed Ali, of Pakistan, returning from the conference of the five Asiatic countries in Colombo, told reporters that he would consider the Saudi Arabian proposals to hold a conference of Moslem countries on "Palestine." He stated, however, that he discarded all possibility of Pakistan military action in that area.

dan asking her to consider direct talks with Israel had been a contributing factor hastening the resignation of Fawzi al Muhi's cabinet.

"Abu'l Huda's Cabinet must begin from the start," the NEAS spokesman stated. "All Jordan's friends, except for the Arab countries, feel that the time is ripe for a realistic policy. Talks with Israel, even if only on a secondary level, are necessary."

The Old City daily, "Falastin," comments that the first item on the NEAS agenda must be "no peace with Israel." It urges the strengthening of the National Guard. On domestic issues, the paper says that the freedom gained by Jordan citizens under the past regime must be preserved.

Egypt's Press Lord Given 15 Years

CAIRO, Tuesday (Reuter). — Mahmoud el Khatib, a former junior reporter who became Egypt's biggest Press lord, was sentenced in absentia today to 15 years in prison for "corrupting the machinery of government."

His brother, Hussein Abu'l Fath, editor of the big circulation, "Al Misiir," the Wahdist newspaper, was sentenced to 15 years in prison on a similar charge. In his case, the Revolutionary Tribunal ordered a stay of sentence.

Mahmoud, who has spent most of his time abroad since 1945, is now in Geneva.

The Revolution Command Council, headed by the Prime Minister, Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, is expected tonight to confirm both sentences and to outline its plans for handling LE 338, 438 in property and funds said to have been illegally acquired by Mahmoud, which the Tribunal had ordered confiscated.

Observers here today speculated that the Government might become custodians of the Press newspapers which include as well as "Al Misiir" the English language daily, "Egyptian Gazette," and the French language daily, "Bourse Egyptienne" and "Progres Egyptien."

The two Wahdist Ministers, Fawzi Saraj-e-Din and Ibrahim Faraj, both sentenced to 15 years in prison, have been transferred back to military prison from the hospital to which they had been admitted last month for medical treatment, ANA reports.

Communist Coup Broken, Salem Says

The Egyptian Minister of National Education, Major Salah Salem, told the Press yesterday that the group of officers and civilians arrested last week in Cairo had confessed that they had planned to overthrow the existing regime and replace it with a Communist government. NEAS reports. A group of 13 cavalry officers and 13 civilians were detained in the mass arrests. Later, 13 Army officers were also arrested.

According to the alleged confession, dozens of tanks were scheduled to leave the Cavalry Corps at noon last Wednesday to destroy the Revolutionary Council headquarters, the Abbasia Army barracks, and to spread turmoil and confusion throughout the Egyptian capital.

After Midnight

U.S. Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson confirmed last night that he would leave for the Far East on May 11.

Brazil Motion Passed Over USSR, Lebanon Opposition

Syria Protests Israel 'Boycott' to Bennike

The Syrian Foreign Minister, Fayid Atassi, presented a strongly worded protest to General Vagn Bennike yesterday on Israel's "boycott" last week of the Israeli-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission meeting, NEAS reports.

(Israel did not attend the meeting, called for last Friday, since she claimed that the matter to be discussed — Syrian complaint that on Monday, April 26, Israel had killed two Arabs near Shimalina, where the Jordan flows into Lake Kinnet — was not under the MAC's jurisdiction, but that of the Truce Supervision Chief, as the incident had occurred in a demilitarized zone.)

The memorandum, presented during a meeting between Atassi and General Bennike in Damascus, stated that the situation created was most dangerous, and that the prestige of the T.S.O. was at stake. Israel, it charged, had a precedent which may have far-reaching results in the future.

Later, General Bennike told reporters that he felt that "particular Articles in the Armistice Agreements... need clarification."

He cited many occasions on which the Syrian side had difficulty in interpreting Articles on which either side had placed their own interpretations. General Bennike said that the arrival of additional observers was expected in the near future.

Syria complained to the Israeli-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission that yesterday Israel had fired on Syrians in the central portion of the Demilitarized Zone lying north of Lake Kinnet, ANA claims.

Tanker Black-Listed

The Arab League Boycott Office has announced that it has placed the Italian oil tanker "Romana" on its blacklist, ANA reports. This move came after an official Iraqi memorandum had been submitted to the League, in which it was stated that the tanker was operating in Iraq demanding that they receive written guarantees from Iraqi crude oil purchasers that Iraqi crude oil would not be sent to Israel.

Four Jailed in US On Communism Charges

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday (Reuter). — Three Communists and a young woman sympathizer were sent to prison here yesterday for being accessories to teaching or advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force.

The defendants were: Sidney Steinberg 39, sentenced to three years in prison; Samuel Coleman, 43, three years; Karl Ross, 44, two years and Shirley Kremen, 22, one year.

They were seized in a mountain hideout last August with Robert Thompson one of the country's leading Communists.

A federal court last month found them guilty of being accessories in Thompson's crime of being engaged in a conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the Government.

Corporal Dickenson Gets 10 Years

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Dickenson is the 23-year-old mountaineer who first embraced and then rejected Communism. He was captured by the Chinese Communists in North Korea.

Menzius Lauds Anzuz Pact

MELBOURNE, Tuesday (UP). — Prime Minister Robert Menzius said today that Australia's ties with the U.S. through the Anzus Pact "considerably strengthened" her defence position despite Communist aggression in Malaya, Korea, and Indo-China.

Opening his Liberal Party's campaign for the elections to the House of Representatives on May 5, Prime Minister Menzius, in a national broadcast, stated that his Government had allied itself closely with the U.S. and Britain and that it was no risk of having to stand alone.

Suicide Identified As Ex-S.S. Criminal

BONN, Tuesday (INA). — A German man who committed suicide in Rome last January after living in the city under an alias for a number of years, has now been identified as Hans Waldemar Heenes, a former S.S. physician who participated in the grisly pseudo-scientific experiments on humans drawn from among the inmates of Polish concentration camps.

Together with S.S. Colonel Otto Schorsch, the liberator of Mussolini, who in recent years became the travelling salesman of international Fascism, Heenes fled from an internment camp shortly after the war. He was recaptured and given a lengthy jail sentence by a war crimes court, but escaped a second time and settled in Italy.

UN Debate Ends 5-Week Dispute

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday. — The Security Council tonight settled its five-week-old dispute on procedure for considering Israel-Jordan border incidents by accepting the Brazilian-Colombian motion for discussing the situation as a whole. The Lebanon, supported by Russia, had demanded that there should be separate discussion of Jordan's allegation that Israel was responsible for the attack on Nahalin village.

The proposal for a central debate on this charge, and the Israel counter-charge that Jordanians had ambushed and shot 11 Israelis in a bus in Scorpion Pass, was adopted by eight votes to two with one abstention.

The Brazilian-Colombian motion also states that the debate be permitted to include references to all inter-related subjects involved. It also declares that the Council does not commit itself to the joint or separate character of eventual resolutions.

In approving the Brazilian proposal the Council rejected the amendments submitted by Lebanon, which called for consideration of charges and countercharges to be debated in the order wherein they were submitted, namely Lebanon's charge regarding the Nahalin incident to be discussed first.

Israel's Purpose: Free Immigration

KFAR VITKIN, Tuesday. — The basic reason for the establishment and existence of the State of Israel is free immigration, Mrs. Golda Myerson, the Minister of Labour, declared today at the ground-breaking ceremony of a new dining hall, kitchen and amphitheatre for the "New England" village and the Hadassah Youth Aliya Rural Vocational Training Centre here.

Mrs. Myerson criticized speeches made abroad which showed no understanding of the tragedy of the Jewish People who died in millions because no country was prepared to accept them. Israel was born to prevent a repetition of this, she stressed.

"If the Jews had listened to those who advised them not to create antagonism by saving the Jewish children of Europe, tens of thousands of these children would have perished. It is our duty to save the children, and events proved us right. Had a Jewish State existed during the Nazi holocaust, one of history's greatest tragedies might have been averted."

Israel is grateful to America for the help she has rendered. But it is essential that our relations be based on mutual respect and understanding. Israel must state frankly that though she ardently seeks peace with her Arab neighbours, peace will not be attained by sacrificing Israel's independence and freedom, Mrs. Myerson declared.

Nahalin Incident

"It is of vital importance to my Government," he said, "to see that this Council gives complete and full discussion to the details of the incident on the night of March 25-26."

Rafai said that the Council decision on the form of general debate was a "pre-judgment" since the prospect of not having individual resolutions on each incident would influence discussion.

Israel Ambassador Abba Eban replied immediately with a charge that the Jordan representative had made "a strident and extremist speech which illustrates the hostility in which the state of Israel struggles for security and peace."

Mr. Eban charged Jordan "by its vehemence and stubborn refusal to work for elimination of"

Soviet Ratifies Genocide Treaty

UNITED NATIONS, Tuesday (INA). — Soviet delegate Andrei Vyshinsky on Monday gave the U.N. Secretary-General ratification of the Genocide Convention with two reservations.

They were that in a disagreement, the parties should not be summoned before the International Court without their consent and that the provisions of the treaty should apply to peoples of trusteeships and non-self-governing territories.

Forty-four nations have now ratified the convention. The U.S. is not among them.

Peron Receives Serlin

BUENOS AIRES, Tuesday (UP). — President Juan Peron this morning received the Israeli Minister of Health, Mr. Joseph Serlin, in Government House.

Later, with officials of the Eva Peron Foundation and the Argentine Minister of Public Health, Mr. Serlin visited several dependencies of the Foundation.

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Wednesday, May 4, 1964

Year 1, 1964 - Number 1, 1978

Today, the people of Israel will do homage to those who fell in battle in the War of Liberation six years ago.

For the families of the fallen, there is no need to set aside a special time for solemn commemoration. They bear the wound of bereavement in their hearts and in their spirit and do not need to be reminded of the sacrifice of those that have been taken away.

For parents, wives and children who have been so despoiled, life will always carry a deep overtone of sorrow; the still sad music of humanity will always be theirs, when to others existence seems to dance to a joyous lik. To them, the soil of Israel does not possess the remote sanctity of the historical land of our fathers. There is a part of themselves buried there, that fell and consecrated it with the outpouring of its life's blood.

But for the others; what does the day of memorial mean? A brief pause for a fleeting moment in the scramble for the good things which we still have not earned; a momentary break in the selfish tenor of our lives, in the materialism, the pursuit of private end, a transient uneasy pang of conscience over the flabbiness which compromises basic issues and compounds offences small and large and nothing more.

We are still young as a nation, still too near to the sacrifice of the flower of our youth to forget so easily the high purposes for which they died; yet we do seem near to some forgetfulness. Tomorrow we shall celebrate the Day of Independence. We shall rightly record the advances we have made in the economic, political and cultural fields. We shall mark up many great achievements. We shall talk of settlements newly founded, of the establishment of great industries, of the vast growth of towns and cities, of the progress of the ingathered exiles towards integration as a nation. It is well that the accent should be positive, for after our sixth year of independence we shall go on to greater achievements, shall build our nation more strongly and more solidly, shall continue on our path to true self-sufficiency.

But today, let us ask ourselves the deeper questions. Those who laid down their lives will not live on in the material values we create. They will live only in the growth of the spirit of the nation and in its march towards moral greatness, for a nation which moves towards material destinies will bury them beyond recall under the most magnificent, empty monuments of stone and bronze.

How then have we fared morally and spiritually in the years of our Statehood? When we were living out our years in the long, dark pilgrimage of exile, we were sustained by the hope that in our own land we would become spiritually fresh and powerful once again. We would throw off the stains that degraded conditions of dependence and subservience had made upon us. We would live as a God-intoxicated people ought to live, transmitting our ideals directly into the stuff of ordinary life for all the world to see and emulate.

How have we fared in these things? We have come some little way along the road, but is the spirit of the sacrifice of the fallen in us? Are we not too tolerant with some of the things which betray us; with corruption, with luxury in the midst of penury, with the ugly signs of the development of two nations among us; the privileged and the neglected?

Let us indeed rejoice tomorrow, but today let us solemnly dedicate ourselves to the higher purposes for which this State came into being at the bitter price of so many young lives whose lost years we must restore in utter devotion to nobler and cleaner aims.

Tombstones Overturned in Jewish Cemetery

BONN, Tuesday (INA).—During Easter Week the Jewish cemetery in nearby Schwarm Rheinhardt was desecrated and six solidly anchored tombstones were overturned, wounding from the extent of the destruction the dead must have been perpetrated by brawny adults and not by children, who are customarily blamed on German police communists.

SCROLLS OF FIRE

Selections from "Giv'el Esh" (Scrolls of Fire), a collection of poems by Yehuda Amichai, published by the Ministry of Defense.

WE shall not budge from this country as the priests did not quit the altar the day the Temple was destroyed. The whole of this country is, for us, an altar, the Holy of Holies.

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For parents, wives and children who have been so despoiled, life will always carry a deep overtone of sorrow; the still sad music of humanity will always be theirs, when to others existence seems to dance to a joyous lik. To them, the soil of Israel does not possess the remote sanctity of the historical land of our fathers. There is a part of themselves buried there, that fell and consecrated it with the outpouring of its life's blood.

But for the others; what does the day of memorial mean? A brief pause for a fleeting moment in the scramble for the good things which we still have not earned; a momentary break in the selfish tenor of our lives, in the materialism, the pursuit of private end, a transient uneasy pang of conscience over the flabbiness which compromises basic issues and compounds offences small and large and nothing more.

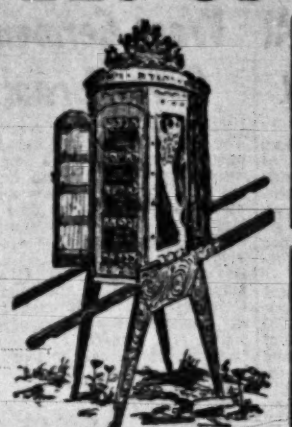
We are still young as a nation, still too near to the sacrifice of the flower of our youth to forget so easily the high purposes for which they died; yet we do seem near to some forgetfulness. Tomorrow we shall celebrate the Day of Independence. We shall rightly record the advances we have made in the economic, political and cultural fields. We shall mark up many great achievements. We shall talk of settlements newly founded, of the establishment of great industries, of the vast growth of towns and cities, of the progress of the ingathered exiles towards integration as a nation. It is well that the accent should be positive, for after our sixth year of independence we shall go on to greater achievements, shall build our nation more strongly and more solidly, shall continue on our path to true self-sufficiency.

But today, let us ask ourselves the deeper questions. Those who laid down their lives will not live on in the material values we create. They will live only in the growth of the spirit of the nation and in its march towards moral greatness, for a nation which moves towards material destinies will bury them beyond recall under the most magnificent, empty monuments of stone and bronze.

How then have we fared morally and spiritually in the years of our Statehood? When we were living out our years in the long, dark pilgrimage of exile, we were sustained by the hope that in our own land we would become spiritually fresh and powerful once again. We would throw off the stains that degraded conditions of dependence and subservience had made upon us. We would live as a God-intoxicated people ought to live, transmitting our ideals directly into the stuff of ordinary life for all the world to see and emulate.

How have we fared in these things? We have come some little way along the road, but is the spirit of the sacrifice of the fallen in us? Are we not too tolerant with some of the things which betray us; with corruption, with luxury in the midst of penury, with the ugly signs of the development of two nations among us; the privileged and the neglected?

Let us indeed rejoice tomorrow, but today let us solemnly dedicate ourselves to the higher purposes for which this State came into being at the bitter price of so many young lives whose lost years we must restore in utter devotion to nobler and cleaner aims.



Above is the Liberation Scroll of the Lachish, which will be dedicated on Mt. Zion today to the memory of the Fallen in the War of Independence.

THE God of Israel is all for giving all living, all merciful. But he is also the God of Revenge. Joshua calls on the Sun to stop so that "on your enemies' heads" the sun should not set. The God of the Nation which strives to live in spite of the foes who aspire to destroy it.

I HAVE the impression that I am not to start it this time. Not by attacking our neighbors, but by howling down the laws of the White Paper. We shall force our way out, as did the people of Kfar Giliadi. This, possibly, will bring about the end of the Jewish people in the Diaspora. We shall force our way out, as did the people of Kfar Giliadi. This, possibly, will bring about the end of the Jewish people in the Diaspora.

HOW could you imagine I would consent to settle in a foreign land? I have one native land, Eretz Israel. It is good to die there; it is better still to live for her. One might consider going to America temporarily; but to settle there is totally strange to my mind.

...The past week was devoted to training of a difficult sort. If I told you we had to climb a two-story wall you would not believe me, but I

Readers' Letters

BRITISH IN M.E. Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — That the British policy in the Middle East and especially with regard to Palestine was in many instances misguided, muddle-headed and sometimes downright malevolent is a historical fact which cannot be disputed. But what is very often forgotten is another fact of even greater significance in the picture of Israel — this State is based wholly on the legacy of the British.

It was under their administration that we were able to build a Yishuv that could successfully defend itself against the terrible onslaught of the Arab armies. The tradition of justice, law, order and the sanctity of the individual; the esteem in which our courts of law are held and the demand for legality in all aspects of life are surely a direct result of this administration.

The British were in a difficult position in this country. Arab and Jewish demands were on the whole irreconcilable. The Balfour Declaration was open to different interpretations, with the Yishuv usually demanding more than the administration was willing to concede on the one hand, and the Arabs completely repudiating the Declaration on the other. This impossible situation was by no means eased by the steadily worsening international tension.

The British have in the past grievously erred, and may be erring today, in their appraisal of the situation in the Middle East. But they did well by the League of Nations entrusted them, and I am downright thankful that they were the ones to guide our first steps towards our goal of national independence.

Yours etc. Y. LEVY

REFRIGERATOR DUTY Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As new immigrants, we

DANCE IN ISRAEL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I read in your issue of April 20 that Mr. Chujoy of "Dance News" made some statements to the press on dancing in Israel. In order to avoid any misunderstanding, I want to say that Mr. Chujoy did not see the Jerusalem Biblical Ballet nor its Yemite soloists. He did not visit my ballet schools in Tel Aviv or in Jerusalem — where more than 200 pupils learn — on Wednesday or on any other day.

Yours etc. RINA NIKOVA

JERUSALEM, May 2.

PEN FRIENDS Miss E. Urmacher, 26 St. James' Road, H. Broughton, Salford 7, Lancashire, England would like to correspond with an English-speaking Israeli of either sex in the 21-26 age group.

Miss Margaret Aralio, P.O.B. 2908, Honolulu, Hawaii, aged 21, wants to correspond in English with Jerusalemites.

THE correct title of the Siamese Foreign Minister, first of the three rotating chairmen of the Geneva conference, has been causing some confusion. Originally he was His Serene Highness Prince Wan-Waithavakorn Varavarn, but he changed this, on becoming Foreign Minister two years ago, to His Highness Prince Naradhip Songprabhandh. In conversation he prefers to be called Prince Wan.

Both in descent and training, which includes many ties with the West — Prince Wan is well equipped diplomatically. He is a grandson of the great King Mongkut (and thus cousin of the present King Phumibol) one of the greatest monarchs and statesmen in Asian history, who in his 15-year reign changed Siam from a feudal, oriental and backward State to one founded on relatively modern democratic lines. King Mongkut signed Siam's first treaties with the West. Prince Wan's father was a famous poet — which may account for the aesthetic, slightly sentimental streak in the son's nature. But the father was also practical enough to take out the first life insurance policy with a British firm ever sold by a Siamese.

From Oxford Prince Wan went to the Sorbonne, in Paris, where he took a First in political science. He also acquired an interest in French wines and food.

Time alone will tell how characteristic this picture is. At the moment, it appears that even the one kibbutz federation which has not outlived hired labour outright has succeeded in stemming the tide. But unless new members are found, the long-standing strain of overwork will combine with very real pressure from above to have the kibbutz hire the unemployed.

This is the third of four articles. The first two appeared on April 20 and May 2.

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Least this be thought an exaggeration: in one of the collectives where hired workers are

rive by the truckloads every morning, each year a group of sons of the kibbutz graduates into the ranks of the members and each year the experience and the preference of the overwhelming majority qualifies them only for non-agricultural work — or for the struggle of straw bales.

By accepting the hired man for unskilled work, the members would unfavourably gravitate to the status of managers, and after the inevitable expansion of the kibbutz would assume something of the structure of the colonial plantation, in which the owners would be fully dependent on the labour of the hired man, and totally unable to extricate themselves from the economic and social — pattern of production thus created.

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eldest have done so, but they are few. Apple trees bear fruit after five years; children are 10 by the time they are released by the Army.

Most painful, perhaps, is the realization that the kibbutz moves in a circle. It will not recruit new members if it cannot provide organizers for the youth movements at home and abroad. Lecturers, propagandists and office workers to direct Israelis to the farms. It may even lose members if it cannot afford good educators for its children and its Youth Aliya wards. Cultural organizers who will broaden the horizon of the adults and entertain them, administrators who will take financial and economic affairs in hand.

Let it not be said that if the kibbutz is working hard, it is to increase its profits. It has no choice in the matter. The land must be worked; the most suitable crop for it must be selected; new fodder must be supplied for the natural increase of the livestock; new semi-industrial projects must be set up if they utilize resources available on the spot. The unexploited to produce that go unexploited will be lost to everyone.

If the kibbutz does not take advantage of its own resources, moreover, it will have to pay very dearly for the supplies it cannot produce itself. This is not just a matter of patriotism; it is the opinion of the entire country — except the kibbutz.

We may exclude the Marxist argument that hiring a worker, no matter how you pay him, entails stealing from him. Adherents of the theory of surplus value have successfully parried this particular objection by all sorts of subterfuges, "work funds" and other arrangements by which the kibbutz could have its cake and eat it too with a clear Marxist conscience. The real objection is simple: the collective is a society of equals, and it will cease to be a kibbutz if it in shades of classes.

A thorough discussion of this principle would take us very far afield. It has to do with the loss of a member's dignity when he is forced to work for him; it concerns the inevitable corruption he would undergo "bribe." The viewpoint is utopian, but not unsound, for pay, though it is unfortunately all too well founded, particularly if we consider the type of hired worker available to the

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Names in the News

Prince Wan of Siam

LONDON. He was Minister to London, then special adviser to his Foreign Ministry, and in 1948 went as Ambassador to Washington, where he stayed until he became Foreign Minister in 1952. While in America he was permanent chairman of the Siamese delegation to the United Nations and last year had a close fight with Mr. Pandit for the chair of the United Nations General Assembly.

Prince Wan has two children, a son now in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a daughter in her teens, at present studying at a school of political science in America. Her great ambition is to become Siam's first woman diplomat.

O.M. GREEN

THE correct title of the Siamese Foreign Minister, first of the three rotating chairmen of the Geneva conference, has been causing some confusion. Originally he was His Serene Highness Prince Wan-Waithavakorn Varavarn, but he changed this, on becoming Foreign Minister two years ago, to His Highness Prince Naradhip Songprabhandh. In conversation he prefers to be called Prince Wan.

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